OF THE PALL OF MAN, OF SIN, AND OF THE PUNISHMENT THEREOF.

IV. From this original corruption, whereby we are atterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all that is spiritually" good, and wholly inclined to evil. do proceed all actual transgressions. "Nevertheless, Providence of God, and the common operations of His Spirit, restrain unregenerate men from much that is evil, and lead them to exercise many social and civil

IV. From this original corruption, whereby we are tterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all ood, and wholly inclined to all evil, do proceed all

CHAPTER VII.

OF GOD'S CONVENANT WITH MAN. III. Man by his fall, having made himself inca-pable of life by that covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second, commonly called the covenant of grace; wherein He freely offereth "by His word and Spirit" unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in Him, that they may be saved, and premising to give, unto all those that are ordained unto life. His Holy Spirit, to make them willing and

able to believe.

III. Man by his fall, having made himself incapable of life by that covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second, commonly called the covenant of grace; wherein he freely offereth unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in Him, that they might be saved, and promising to give, unto all those that are ordained unto life, His Holy Spirit, to make them willing and able to believe.

Section IV was stricken out, Section V becomes Sec tion IV. The words in the last line, "and is called

the Old Testament," were stricken out. This covenant was differently administered in the time of the law, and in the time of the Gospel; under the law it was administered by promises, prophecies, sacrifices, circumcision, the pass and other types and ordinances delivered to the people of the Jews, all fore-signifying Christ to come, which were, for that time, sufficient and efficacious, through the operation of the spirit, to instruct and build up the elect in faith in the promised Messiah, by whom they had full remission of sins, and eternal salvation.

IV. This covenant of grace is frequently set forth in the Scripture by the name of a testament, in reference to the death of Jesus Christ, the testator, and to the everlasting theritance, with all things belonging to it, therein bequeathed.

Section VI becomes Section V. In line nine, the words "and is called the New Testament" were stricken

Under the Gospe', when Christ, the substance, was exhibited, the ordinances, in which this covenant is dispensed, are the preaching of the word, and the administration of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper; which, though few in number, and administered with more simplicity, and less outward glory, yet in them it is held forth in more fulness, evidence, and spiritual efficacy, to all nations, both Jews and Gentiles. There are not, therefore, two cov-enants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the various dispensations.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CHRIST THE MEDIATOR.

V. The Lord Jesus, by His perfect obedience and sacrifice of Himself, which He through the eternal Spirit once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied Divine" justice, and purchased, not only reconciliation, everlasting inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given unto

The chapter "Of the work of the Holy Spirit," becomes Chapter IX.

V. The Lord Jesus, by His perfect obedience and secrifice of Himself, which He through the eternal Spirit once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied the justice of itis Father; and purchased, not only reconcillation, but an everlasting inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given unto him.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

 The Holy Spirit, the third Person in the Trinity, ing very and eternal God, the same in substance with the Father and the Son, and equal in power and glory.1 is together with the Father and the Son to be beliaved in, loved, obeyed and worshipped throughout all ages.2-1Matt., 3: 16, 17; 28: 19. John, 14: 16, 17. 1 Cor., 2; 11. 2H Cor., 13: 14. Gal., 5: 22, 25. Eph., 4: 4-6. Heb., 9: 14. II. The Holy spirit who of old revealed to men in

various ways the mind and will of God, hath fully thoritatively made known this mind and will in all things pertaining to life and salvation in the Scriptures,1 holy men of God speaking therein as they were moved by the Holy Ghost; 2 and these read "which faith is" the gift of God. scriptures, being so inspired, are the infallible Word 10-13. Heb., 1: 1-2. John, 16: 13. 2Acte, 1: 16. II Tim., 3: 15-16. II Peter, 1: 21. 31 I Thess., 2: 13. John, 5: 39. Col., 3: 16.

The Holy Spirit, the Lord and Giver of life, is everywhere present among men, confirming the teachings of nature and the law of God written on the heart, restraining from evil and inciting to good; and is the source of all the wisdom, virtue, and reverence for God found in men, and of all the peace and good order in society; thus preparing the way for the Gospel wherever it is preached.1 He everywhere accompanies the Gospel with His persuasive energy, and urges its message upon the unregenerate, enlighte their minds concerning Divine things, quickening their consciences, and drawing them by His grace, so that they who reject the merciful offer of the Gospel are not only without excuse, but are also guilty of resisting the Holy Spirit.2-1Joel, 2: 28. John, 1: 9. Rev., 22: 17. Rem., 10: 18. Rom., 1: 19, 20; 2: 14, 15. 2John, 16: 8. Isa., 63: 10. Acts, 2:16-18. Acts, 7:51; 24:25. Heb., 10:29.

IV. The Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in applying and communicating redemption. He effect-ually calls sinners to new life in Christ Jesus, regenerating them by His almighty grace, freeing them from the bondage of sin and death, and persuading and enabling them to embrace Jesus Christ by faith.1 He dwells in all believers as their Comforter and Sanctifier, and as the Spirit of adoption and of supplication,2 leading them into all the truth, making the means of grace efficacious in their edification, strengthening them for all duty, sustaining them in all affliction, and performing all other gracious offices by which they are sanctaied, sealed, and made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light .- 1John, 3: 5. II Cor., 5: 5, 17. Rom., 8: 2. I Cor., 12: 3. II Cor., 7: 10. 2John, 1: 12; 14: 17. Rom., 8: 15, 26, 3Gal., 5: 5, 22: Jude., v. 20, 21. Eph., 3: 16: 4: 30. II Thess., 2: 13. Col., 1: 12.

By the indwelling of the Holy Spirit all believers are vitally united to Christ, who is the Head, and are thus united to one another in the Church, which is His body.1 He calls and anoints ministers for their holy office. He also calls and qualifies all other officers in the Church for their special work, and imparts various gifts and graces to its members.2 He gives efficacy to the word and to the ordinances of the Gospel; heeps the Church from apostacy, revives it in times OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND THE SABBATH of declension, and enables it to bear effectual testimony to the truth.3 By Him the Church has been and will be preserved, increased, and purified, until it shall cover the earth, and at last be presented to Christ a and for all sorts of men living, or that shall live hereglorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing.4-11 Tim., 3: 15. Eph., 1: 22, 23; 3: 10; 4: 10. 2Acts, 13: 2. I Cor., 2: 4. 3Eph., 4: 3, 4. Joel, 2: 28. Acts, 2: 17. Matt., 28: 18-20. 4Eph., 5: 27. Rev., 5: 11-13; 11: 15.

CHAPTER IX (X.)

OF FREE WILL.

III. Man, by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly cost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation; so as a natural man, being altogether "Indisposed to" that good, and dead in sin, is not able, by his own strength, to convert himself, or to prepare himself thereunto. "Yet is his respon-sibility as a free moral agent not thereby impaired."

The chapter "Of the Universal Offer of the Gospel" becomes Chapter XI, and the number of all succeeding chapters is increased by two,

III. Man, by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation; so as a natural man, being altogether averse from that good, and dead in sin, is not able, by his own strength, to convert himself, or to prepare himself thereunto.

CHAPTER XL.

OF THE UNIVERSAL OFFER OF THE GOSPEL. I. God so leved the world that He provided in the covenant of grace, through the mediation and sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ, a way of life and salvation sufficient for and adapted to the whole lost race of man:1 and He doth freely offer this salvation to all men in the Gospel.2-1Rom., 1: 16. II Cor., 5: 19. Fah., 1: 10, Col., 1: 20, Heb., 9: 26; 10: 14, I John. 1: 7: 2: 2. 2Luke, 24: 47. Acts, 2: 39; 13: 47. Col.

offered mercy; and urges every motive to induce men to accept its gracious invitations.5 This free and universal offer of the Gospel is accompanied by the Holy Spirit,6 striving with and entreating men believe on the Lord Jesus Christ .- 1 John, 3:16. I John, 4: 14. 2Ezek., 33: 11. Matt., 23: 37. Luke, 19:41, 42. I Tim., 2:4. 3Isa., 53:5. Matt., 1:21. Luke, 2:30-82. I Cor., 1:30; 3:11. I Tim., 2:5, 6; 3:16. 4John, 5:24; 6:47; 20:81. Acts, 2:38; 3:1:4 10:43; 16:31. Rom., 10:0-11. 51sa., 55:1-4. Matt., 11:28-30. Mark, 1:15; 8:36. Luke, 4:18.

18:8-11. Acte, 2:17; 10:44, 45; 16:14. I Con., 2:4. Titus, 3:5, 6. Heb., 2:4. Rev., 22:17. It is the duty and privilege of every one who hears the Gospel immediately to accept its merciful provisions.1 Great guilt and danger are incurred by delay or neglect.2 And they who continue to disobey the Gospel perish by their own fault and are wholly without excuse, because they have resisted the Holy Spirit and rejected God's gracions offer of eterms life.3-1Matt., 3:2. Luke, 9:61, 62; 13:24, 25. II Cor., 6:2. Heb., 3:13, 15. 2Matt., 7:24-27; 25:10. Luke, 12:20; 14:18. Acts, 24:25. Heb., 2:1-3; 12:25. 3Prov., 1:24-26. John, 3:18, 18, 36. Acts. 7:51. Rom., 2:4, 5. II Cor., 2:15, 16; 4:8, 4. II

John, 7:87. Acts, 17:30. II Cor., 5:20. 6John,

IV. As there is no other way of salvation than that revealed in the Gospel,1 and as in the divinely established and ordinary method of grace, faith cometh by hearing the Word of God, Christ hath given to His Church the written Word, the Sacraments, and the Ministry; endowed her with the Holy Spirit, and commissioned her to go with His Gospel into all the world and to make disciples of all nations.2 It is, therefore, the duty and privilege of all believers established, and to contribute by their prayers, gifts, and personal efforts to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ throughout the whole earth.-1John, 8:24; 10:9; 14:6. Acts, 4:12. 2Matt., 28:19, 20. Mark, 16:15, Acts, 1:8; 8;4; 26:16-18. Rom., 1:14, 15; 10:14, 15, 17; 16:25, 26.

CHAPTER (X) XII.

OF EFFECTUAL CALLING. II. This effectual call is of God's free and special

grace alone, not from anything at all foreseen in man, who is altogether passive "in the act of regeneration wherein," being quickened and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is enabled to answer "God's" call, and to embrace the grace offered and conveyed in it.

II. This effectual call is of God's free and special grace alone, not from anything at all foreseen in man, who is altogether passive therein, until being quick-ened and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is thereby enabled to answer this call, and to embrace the grace offered and conveyed in it. III. "All" infants dying in infancy, and all other

persons, who, "from birth to death," are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word, "are redeemed" by Christ, "and regenerated by the spirit," who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth.

pleaseth.

III. Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons who are inexpable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word.

IV. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet "inasmuch as they" never truly come to Christ, "they" cannot saved: "neither is there salvation" in any other way than by Christ through the Spirit, however diligent men may be in framing" their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do

Others, not elected, although they may be IV. Others, not elected, almongh tasy may called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet never truly come to Christ, and therefore cannot be saved; much less can men, not professing the Christian religion, be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their flives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious, and to be detested.

OF JUSTIFICATION.

I. Those whom God effectually calleth, He also mysteries, or be admitted thereunto. freely justifieth; not by infusing righteousness into them, but by pardoning their sins; and by accounting and accepting their persons as righteous; not for anything wrought in them, or done by them, but for Christ's sake alone: not by imputing faith itself, the act of believing, or any other evangelical obedience to them, as their righteousness; but by imputing the obedience and satisfaction of Christ unto them, they receiving and resting on Him and His righteousness by faith; which faith (they have, not of themselves, It) is the gift of God.

The words in parenthesis were stricken out so as to III. Christ, by His obedience and death, did fully heaven are committed, by viri the supreme rule of faith and duty.3-11 Cor., discharge the debt of all those that are thus justified, and did make a proper, real and full satisfaction to "Divine" justice in their behalf. Yet, inasmuch as He was given by the Father for them, and His obedience satisfaction accepted in their stead, and both freely, not for any thing in them, their justification is grace; that both the exact justice, and

rich grace of God, might be glorified in the justification

In line four, "Divine" is substituted for His Father's

CHAPTER (XIV) XVI. OF SAVING FAITH.

I. The grace of faith, whereby "sinners" are enabled believe to the saving of their souls, is the work of the Spirit of Christ in their hearts; and is ordinarily wrought by the ministry of the word; by which also, and by the administration of the sacraments, and prayer, it is increased and strengthened.

I. The grace of faith, whereby the elect are enabled to believe to the saving of their souls, is the work of the Spirit of Christ in their hearts; and is ordinarily wrought by the ministry of the word; by which also, and by the administration of the sacraments, and prayer, it is increased and strengthened.

CHAPTER (XVI) XVIII. OF GOOD WORKS.

VII. Works done by unregenerate men, although Gainesville, Tex., dispatch says: "Many thousand dol-they may be things which God commands, and of good lars' worth of crops were annihilated by a heavy halluse both to themselves and others; "and while their neglect of such things is sinful, and displeasing unto God," yet because they proceed not from a heart puri fied by faith; nor are done in a right manner, according to the word; nor to a right end, the glory of God; they are therefore "not free from sin," and cannot "be accepted of" God, or make a man meet to receive grace \$100,000, while several other sections report damage

from God.

VII. Works done by unregenerate men, although for the matter of them they may be things which God commands, and of good use both to themselves and others; yet because they proceed not from a heart purified by faith; nor are done in a right manner, according to the word; nor to a right end, the glory of God; they are therefore sinful, and counter please God, or make a man meet to receive grace from God. And yet their neglect of them is more sinful, and displeasing unto God.

CHAPTER (XXI) XXIII.

DAY,

IV. Prayer is to be made for things lawful; "for the forgiveness of all sins, except" the sin unto death;

IV. Frayer is to be made for things lawful, and for all sorts of men living, or that shall live hereafter; but not for the dead, nor for those of whom it may be known that they have sinned the sin unto death.

CHAPTER (XXII) XXIV. OF LAWFUL OATHS AND VOWS,

VII. No man may vow to do anything ferbidden in the word of God, or what would hinder any duty therein commanded, or which is not in his own power, and for

Phothes visible or invisible, in the space of six days. It sets forth fully and clearly the only way of salvation, which is through Christ alone; 3 promises that all though the salve is the which is through Christ alone; 3 promises that all the word "poplah," in line five, was stricken out, so who truly repent and believe in Him shall be saved; as to read "monastical vows," etc.

CHAPTER (XXIII) XXV.

OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE. III. Civil magistrates may not assume to themselves the administration of the word and sacraments; or the power of the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; or, in the least, interfere in matters of faith. Yet, as nursing fathers, it is the duty of civil magistrates protect the Church of our common Lord, without giving the preference to any denomination of Christians above the rest, in such a manner, that all ecclesiastical persons whatever shall enjoy the full, free and unquestioned liberty of discharging every part of their sacred functions, without violence or danger. And, as Jesus Christ hath appointed a regular govern-ment and discipline in His Church, no law of any commonwealth should interfere with, let, or hinder due exercise thereof among the voluntary members of any denomination of Christians, according to their own profession and belief. It is the duty civil magistrates to protect the person and good name of all their people in such an effectual manner as that no person be suffered, either upon pretence of religion or infidelity, to offer any indignity, violence, abuse, or injury to any other person whatsoever; and to take order, that all religious and ecclesiastical assemblies be held without molestation or disturbance. The words, "as nursing fathers," line 5, were stricken out.

CHAPTER (XXIV) XXVI.

OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. III. It is lawful for all sorts of people to marry

who are able with judgment to give their consent, yet It is the duty of Christians to marry only in the Lord. therefore, such as profess the true religion should not marry with infidels, "nor with the adherents of false religions," meither should such as are godly be unequally yoked, by marrying with such as are noto

unequally yoked, by marrying with such as are noto-riously wicked in their life.

III. It is lawful for all sorts of people to marry who are able with judgment to give their consent, yet it is the duty of Christians to marry only in the Lord. And, therefore, such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, Papists, or other idolaters; neither should such as are godly be unequally yoked, by marrying with such as are noto-riously wicked in their life, or maintain damnable herestes.

CHAPTER (XXV) XXVII.

OF THE CHURCH. VI. There is no other head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ, "and the claim of the Pope of Rome to be the vicar of Christ, and the head of the Church universal, is withou, warrant in Scripture or

VI. There is no other head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ. Nor can the Pope of Rome in any sense be head thereof; but is that antichrist, that man of sin, and son of perdition, that exalteth himself, in the Church, against Christ, and all that is called God.

CHAPTER (XXIX) XXXI. OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

II. In this sacrament, Christ is not offered up to His Father, nor any real sacrifice made at all, for re mission of sins of the quick or dead; but only a com memoration of that one offering up of Himself by Him self, upon the cross, once for all and a spiritual oblation of all possible praise unto God for the same; so the mass is most abominably injurious to Christ's one only sacrifice " for sin."

only sacrifice "for sin."

II. In this sacrament, Christ is not offered up to His Father, nor any real sacrifice made at all, for remission of sins of the quick or dead; but only a commemoration of that one offering up of Himself by oblation of all possible praise unto God for the same; so that the popish sacrifice of the mass, as they call it, is most abonimably injurious to Christ's one only sacrifice, the alone propitiation for all the sins of the elect.

VIII. Although ignorant and wicked men receive the outward elements in this sacrament, yet they receive not the thing signified thereby; but, by their un worthy coming thereunto, are guilty of the body and blood of the Lord, to their own damnation. Wherefore all ignorant and ungodly persons, as they are unfit to enfoy communion with Him, so are they unworthy of the Lord's table, and cannot, without great sin against Christ, while they remain such, partake of these holy For damnation, line 5, "condemnation" was substi-

CHAPTER XXX (XXXII). OF CHURCH CENSURES.

II. To these officers the keys of the kingdom of heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have "ministerial and declarative" power respectively to retain and remit sins, to shut that kingdom against the impenitent, both by the word and censures; and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the ministry of the Gospel, and by absolution from censures, as occasion shall require.

II. To these officers the keys of the kingdom of power respectively to retain and remit sins, to shut that kingdom acainst the impenitent, both by the word and censures; and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the ministry of the Gospel, and by absolution from censures, as occasion shall require.

WILLIAM E. MOORE, Secretary.

DAMAGE BY STORMS AND FROSTS.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN TEXAS-COLD WEATHER IN NEW-ENGLAND AFFECTS CROPS.

St. Louis, May 19 .- A dispatch from Sulphur Springs, Tex., says: "This part of the country has been visited with the most terrific storms during the last twenty-Mount Vernon, the county seat of Franklin County, was struck by a tornado and several houses were completely demolished. The postoffice, a large drygoods store and several other large buildings were totally Wrecked. Almost every tree in the city was levelled and all the fences blown down.

"Reports have been coming in this city all day to day of great destruction of property in different parts of the county. No loss of life is reported, but the damage to property and the growing crop will be heavy.

New-Orleans, May 19 .- "The Times-Democrat's" storm on Sunday night, which fell to a depth of from six to eighteen inches in a narrow belt of territory. crossing North Texas in the vicinity of Gainesville, where wheat averaging thirty bushels an acre was ready for the reaper. Not a head is left standing. damage in the locality of Gainesville is at least arly as great." Hoopeston, Ill., May 19 -Growing crops and fruit

Hoopesion, Ill., May 19—Growing crops and fruit were badly damaged by heavy frost last night. Grapes were killed. Two-thirds of the 800 acres of peas belonging to the Hoopesion Canuling Company were cut to the ground.

Manchester, N. H., May 19.—Severe frost last night did a great deal of damage to early crops and fruit trees in this vicinity.

Nashua, N. H., May 19.—A heavy frost last night did damage to early fruit buds.

Boston, May 19.—Severe frosts are reported in all the towns along the line of the central division of the New-York and New-England Railroad fast night. In several places the ground was frozen. Damage aggregating thousands of dollars was done to unprotected plasts and vegetation. In Marthono, Concord, Framingham, Clinton, Aver and vicinity, the loss to farmers has been considerable. Asparagus, corn. pitatoes, beans and strawberries have suffered most.

Worcester, Mass., May 19.—At Shrewsbury, five miles east of here, the thermometer was thirty-two degrees after survise this morning. Thin ice formed on water exposed in the open air, and there was white frost on the ground.

Biddeford, Ma., May 19.—There was a heavy frost throughout York County last night that did considerable damage to early crops.

A SHOE COMPANY EMBARRASSED. Boston, May 10 .- The Davis Shoe Company, with

offices at No. 93 Summer-st., and Joseph Davis, presithe performance whereof he hath no promise or ability | dent, have each made an assignment for the benefit from God. In which respect, popish monastical vows of perpetual single life, professed poverty, and regular of Boston. The company does a large business and of perpetual single life, professed poverty, and regular of Boston. The company does a large business and obedience, are so far from being degrees of higher per- has a paid-in capital of \$250,000.

Show

CATECHISING DR. BRIGGS.

THE SEMINARY DIRECTORS SATISFIED.

ADOPTING A RESOLUTION WHICH THEY HOPE

WILL STOP CRITICISM AND RESTORE

HARMONY IN THE CHURCH.

The Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary met yesterday afternoon to consider the case of Professor Briggs. The board consists of the following gentlemen, most of whom were present:

Charles Butler, John Crosby Brown, E. M. Kingsley, the Rev. Drs. Thomas S. Hastings, David R. Fraser, John McC. Holmes, Charles A. Dickey, Erskine N. White, Charles H. Parkhurst, Stephen W. Dana, John Hall, Charles Cuthbert Hall, James M. Ludlow, Robert Russell Booth, Edward L. Clark and Wilton Merle Smith; William A. Booth, Henry Day, D. Willis James, William A. Wheelock, John Taylor Johnston, David H. McAlpin, Morris K. Jesup and William W. Hoppin, jr. Dr. John Hall was out of town and Mr. Butler was too ill to be on hand. At the last meeting of the board a committee

of three, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Parkhurst, Fraser and White, was appointed to draw up a series of questions which were propounded to Professor Briggs during the week. His answers to them resulted in the unanimous adoption by the board yesterday of the following resolution: Resolved, That this Board has listened with satis

faction to the entegorical replies rendered by Dr Briggs to the questions submitted to him, and that I trusts that the manner in which he has therein deal with the points that are in dispute will operate to cor-rect the misapprehensions that are current and to quiet the disturbing condition of mind in which, as a com-

The questions which were propounded to Professor Briggs and the answers which he gave to them are as follows:

A-Do you consider the Bible, the Church and the Reason as co-ordinate sources of authority? Ans.—No.
B-1-Do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and
New Testaments to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice? Ans.—Yes.

2. When you use the term "the Reason," cinclude the conscience and the religious feeling?

Yes.

3. Would you accept the following as a estisfactory

3. Would you accept the following as a estisfactory definition of inspiration?

Inspiration is such a divine direction as to secure an infallible record of God's revelations in respect to both faith and doctrine? Ans.—Yes.

4. Do you believe the Bible inerrant in all matters concerning faith and practice, and in everything in which it is a revelation from God or a vehicle of divine truth, and that there are no errors which disturb its infallibility in these matters, or in its records of the historic events and institutions with which they are inseparably connected? Ans.—Yes,

5. Do you believe that the miracles recorded in Scripture are due to an extraordinary exercise of divine energy, either directly or indirectly through holy men?

Ans.—Yes. in fact; and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord

energy, either directly or indirectly through holy men?
Ans.—Yes.

6. Do you hold what is commonly known as the doctrine of a fature probation? Do you believe in purgatory? Ans.—No (to both).

7. Do you believe that the Issues of this life are final, and that a man who dies imperitent will have no further opportunity of saivalon? Ans.—Yes.

8. Is your theory of progressive sanctification such as will permit you to say that you believe that when a man dies in the faith he enters the middle state regenerated, justified and sinless? Ans.—Yes.

The meeting of the directors was a long one. Each question, with its answer, was taken up and discussed separately, and it was 6 o'clock before the last question and answer had been dis posed of.

singleness of thought throughout the entire discussion. The result was said by his friends to be great gain for Professor Briggs, inasmuch as it equits him of holding views which will not entitle him longer to occupy the place of professor of Biblical Theology in the Seminary. By those who have read Professor Briggs's writings, the action of the directors is a hint to the people of the Church at large to read him before criticising and condemning him.

DR. BRIGGS'S FRIENDS HAVE NO FEAR. MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION-

guests of the directors at Inncheon yesterday. John Crosby Brown presided in the absence of Charles Butler, Congratulatory speeches, nearly all of them ex-pressing sympathy with the seminary in its present isis and confidence in all its professors, were made by Mr. Brown, President Low, of Columbia College; Vice Chancellor MacCracken, of the University of the City of New-York: Dr. Worcester, of Chicago; Dr. Hamlin, of whereof they have | Washington; Professor McGiffert, of Lane Seminary, and Dr. Samuel Jessup, representing the Synod of New

After the dinner on Monday evening the alumn separated to dream of "clams, hard-shell—a la Baptist." and "Roman punch-a la Father Ignatius," but early yesterday morning they wended their way uptown to the seminary chapel in Park-ave., where a meeting of their association was held. The Rev. Henry Ballantine, of Bloomfield, N. J., the retiring president, alled the meeting to order, and on motion of Dr. of Chicago, a professor-elect of Hartford Theological seminary, was chosen to succeed Mr. Ballantine. Rev. Charles R. Gillett was re-elected general secreary and treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bulkley, of Rutherford, N. J., was appointed on the executive committee to serve instead of Dr. Henry M. Booth, who is now in Europe. The topic for discussion was "Church Unity," and this was taken up from three points of view-the Reformed, the Baptist and the Presoyterian. An Episcopallan had been appointed to represent his tenomination, but he was unable to be present. Dr. E. B. Coe, of the Collegiate Church at Fifth-ave, and Forty-eighth st., was the first speaker. He deplored the present division of the Church of Christ, which should present a solid front to the enemy. Two questions must be considered: What is the end at which we are aiming? and what are the first steps which we are to take in reaching that end ? The now-famous proposition of the Lambeth Conference, that there should be an organic union on the basis of the Bible, the Apostles' and the Nicone Creeds, the two sacra-ments-baptism and the Lord's Supper- and the historic episcopate, he called the fridescent dream. The plan for a National union did not commend itself fully to his judgment. Starting with the assertion that the Church is a spiritual society, it is beginning at the wrong end to aim at outward uniformity first, hoping to have inward unity after. Dr. Coe quoted approvingly from Dr. Briggs to show how widespread is practical Chris-lian unity at the present. The speaker closed with expressing the hope that there would soon be a federation started by some of the larger churches, and prophesied that when that time came all the smaller denominations would be swept in irresistibly. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders spoke for the Saptist Church. His ddress bristled with pithy sayings and was an earnest plea for true unity. He pointed out two kinds of Christian unity-one "external, organic, artificial, ecclesiastical," and the other "objective, spiritual, in formal and independent." Uniformity is undesirable and impossible; unity in spirit is essential and obligatory. Dr. Sanders described the uniformity in a prison and the unity in a home, and concluded that while the former is possible, the latter is desirable. Secturianism be denounced unsparingly; for sects he had a good word. The one is bern of sin, and the other is born of finiteness and may be angelle. "The union," he said, cannot be secured by huddling all the sheep into one pen when some of the sheep feel toward other sheep nore like wolves and act toward them like the devil is the lamb inside the lion the fulfilment of prophecy ! The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church of this city, spoke for his denomination in a practical manner. He referred with emphasis to the loss of power entailed by the present distribution of the Caurch. Confederation, not consolidation, is what the Church needs now, he said. union of Christian workers in the Evangelical All ancothe Society of Christian Endeavor, etc., is the union of individuals and not of the churches they represent. Mr. Shaw would have the 125 Evangelical deno tions in this country reduced to five-Baptist, Episco pal, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian-and

he would have these show mutual respect and admiration for one another. In addition to this inward feeling he would keep some outward form in view. The necrological report, prepared by Mr. Gillett, con-

tained these names: Burtis C. Megie, Chester Fitch, William Hall, William Burtis C. Megie, Chester Fitch, William Hall, William A. Cliff, Samuel H. Hall, Henry W. Willoughby, Samuel W. Bailey, Henry Darling, Divie B. Duffield, Charles Richards, Eurotas P. Hastings, Israel E. Dwinell, Jacob A. Hood, Charles L. Brace, Andrew C. Denison, John Hawkes, Simeon S. Hughson, Edwin T. Doane, Elijah D. Murphy, Allen Traver, Chester S. Armstrong, Israel Brundage, Lester M. Eaton, Henry De L. Kimball, Elijah C. Baldwin, Philip Berry, John A. Maxwell, Erastus Sexmour, Charles K. Canileld, Gideon S. W.

Crawford, Thomas (McC.) McNinch, Leighton G. Kremer, Robert E. Abbey.

TRAINING GUNS ON PHILIP BROOKS. THE DIOCESE OF NEWARK OBJECTS TO HIS CON-

SECRATION AS BISHOP. The seventeenth annual convention of the Episcopa Diocese of Newark met at Trinity Church in Newark yesterday. The session will be continued to-day. Bishop Starkey, who presided, in his annual address alled attention to the subject of the teachings of the Church in regard to the Resurrection and said the articles of faith of the Church contain the teachings of 1,500 years. He spoke of the duty of the clergy to

teach their people the doctrines of the Church. The most important feature of the session was a report by the standing committee that they had unanimously refused to give consent to the consecration of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, as Rishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, on account of his views on questions of Churcis polity and discipline. The standing questions of Churchs polity and discipline. The standing committee is composed of both High and Low Churchmen, as follows: the Revs. R. N. Merritt, of Morristown; W. W. Holley, of Hackensack; N. Barrows, of short Hills; W. R. Jenvey, of Hoboken; Henry Hayes, of Newajas, Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken; Alfred Mills, of Morristown, and Frederick W. Stevens, of East Grunge. The rejection, though, came from both parlies in the Church.

A POSTAL THIEF CAUGHT AT WORK.

HIS DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN A CAR ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

A clerk in Branch Postoffice II. at Fifty-fourth-st and Third-ave., who has been robbing the mails since December, was caught red-handed yesterday morning. He is Peter Q. Hogans, a negro, and has been in the postal service since April, 1889. Bloomingdale Bros and a number of merchants in Sixth ave. have been complaining for six months that they sometimes did not receive letters containing money sent to them by out-of-town customers. Postoffice Inspectors Jacob and Morris were instructed to learn if possible what became of the letters and they have been at work ever since. Early yesterday they sent William James, boy who is employed in their office, to watch the clerks

in Station II, they themselves waiting across the street.

The youth finally saw Hogans take a thick letter from the mail and stick it in his pocket. The informatton was at once given to the two inspectors, who at once stepped in and arrested the negro. They took him to the Fifty-third-st, station of the elevated road but he refused to get on the train. He was dragged in, however. When the train started, he took the stolen letter from his pocket and crumpled it into small ball. Just as he was about to throw the letter out the window Inspector Jacobs seized his hand. Ther followed a struggle for the letter. Hogans fought like a fury, trying to butt, kick, scratch and strike the officers. Young James bravely tackled his legs and the inspectors pinioned his arms. Even then the negre drogged the three about the car until several passenger aided in holding him in his seet and in forcing oper his hand.

The letter was addressed to the Eleventh Ward Bank Tenth-st. and Avenue D, and contained \$10 in cash and \$327 in checks. Two other stolen letters were found in his pocket. Hogans is supposed to have stolen between 500 and 1,000 letters in all, and lost a good part of the money contained in them playing policy. Commissioner Shieids held him in \$2,500 for policy. Commissioner shields held him in \$2,500 to examination.

Superintendent E. M. Morgan, of the City Delivery of the Fostolice, was much grating dysterday at the ar-

the Fostolice, was much gratined yesterday at the ar rest of the thief, as so many complaints had been made of his depredations. It is generally a difficult matter to capture a postal thief. It is not known just how much money floguns stole.

A DEBATE ABOUT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN THINKS IT HAS NOT

FULFILLED ITS PURPOSE. The meeting of the trustees of the Normal College at the rooms of the Board of Education yesterday after noon was unusually long and stormy. Commissioner Miles O'isrien introduced a resolution directing the Executive Committee to prepare a by-law requiring all candidates for admission to the college to give surety of their intention to become teachers. He said that the Normal College was filled with the daughters of millionaires, who had no intention of becoming teachers such young women crowded out legitimate pupils. The college was in sore need of a thorough reformation These declarations brought Dr. Hunter, the presi-

dent, to his feet. The Executive Committee of the college could, he said, enterfain no such resolution. "Mr. Commissioner," he said, turning to Mr. O'Brief how often have you been at the college? What do you know about the college that gives you the right to make such statements 1" Mr. O'Brien replied that he had been a member of

the Executive Committee for a year. At this point Commissioner Little ended the dispute by introducing a resolution requiring that preference be given to the candidates for admission who intended to become teachers. The resolution was carried.

APPOINTED TO THE EXAMINING BOARD.

HOT WORDS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE OVER CIVIL

SERVICE AFFAIRS. Secretary Babcock, of the Examining Board of the Customs Service, announced yesterday that the United States Civil service Commission had appointed Major Chancellor Martin, chief clerk of the Warehouse Division of the Custom House, a member of the Examining Board of the Customs Service, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Southworth. Henry Sedley, private secretary of the Surveyor, was also placed on the board this week, so that there remains only two vacancies, caused by the resignations of Assistant Appraiser George N. Birdsall and Examiner H. N. Rider, of the Appraiser's Stores. Major Martin was appointed early in the month, but it was not generally known until yesterday. It has been customary for the Collector to nominate several men, from whom the Commissioner at Washington selects the requisite number. But last year Collector Erhardt nominated several men whom the commission refused to accept, and asked the Collector to nominate some Democrats. Colonel Erhardt replied that he did not know the politics of the men whose names he had sent to Washington, and believed that there should be no consideration of politics in the selection of the members of the Examining Board. Captain William E. Peirce was then appointed by the commmission without the Collector's

The Collector was not consulted in the appointment of Major Martin, but in this case President Lyman chose an exceptionally able officer, a thoroughbred Republican and a fair-minded man. Major Martin was graduated from West Point in 1868, and served in the Army until 1871, when he resigned and served under the Khedive in Egypt for five years. He emered the customs service here in 1880, and rose rapidly to his present place. He is a member of the Republican organization of the Ilid Assembly District. He told Mr. Lyman, who wanted to know his polltics, that he had started in life as a Republican and proposed to die

There were loud voices heard in the office of Superintendent Murray of the Custom House yesterday. Mr. Murray is interested in the resolutions which were in reduced at a recent meeting of the Republican organization of the XXIst Assembly District, calling for an investigation of the Examining Board of this port. aptain Peirce, of the board, talked with Mr. Murray about this yesterday. Finally Murray exploded, say ing: You are a traitor, Peirce. When your country needed you, you joined the Rebel Army. You have no tusiness on the Examining Board." In forethle language Marray gave his reasons why he thought that Captain Peirce should not be on the board.

On Sainrday the Investigating Committee from the XXXIst Assembly District will hold a preliminary meeting before proceeding to its work in the Custom House.

FOR AN ALLEGED VIOLATION OF FRANCHISE. A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen resterday calling upon the Corporation Counsel to proceed against the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company for alleged violation of its franchise. According to Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Railcoads, who drew and advocated the resolution, the company's use of Greenwich-ave., between Eank-st. and Seventh-ave., is illegal, as is also their failure to lay their fracks and run their cars by the circuitous way through Waverley Place and Bank-st., between Sixth and Greenwich aves. The resolution was unanimously passed.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The annual meeting of the life members of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, on Washington Heights. The following wert elected directors: The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Benjamin H. Field, John L. Townle, John T. Terry, David S. Egleston, Dr. George A. Peters, J. Hood Wright and Frederick James de Peyster. ourd of twenty-four directors elected the following officers: President, ex-Judge Enoch L. Fancher; first vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard; second vice-president, Morris K. Jesup; treasurer, George A. Bobbins; secretary, Thatcher M. Adams.

A BURNING SORE LEG.

Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years are I wrote you from Wikestars, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of exzems or salt rhoum. I

again done for me. On the 22d of last September, I had the misfortune to bruhe my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went, and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me big money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a haspital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as big as a deliar, and pain that almost set me caust. I got eared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg was

left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold. JOHN THIEL, 243 E. 934 Street, New-York. Cuticura Resolvent

I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg vas healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible was g

the New Blood and Skin Puniter and greatest of Human Remedies, internally (to cleanese the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, as exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clean the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), specify and permanently cure every species of itehing, burning, scalp, crusted, pimply, scriptious, and hereditary discass and humors, from infancy to ago, from pimples to scrotula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, 81. Prepared by the Polter Drug and Chem cal Corporation, Boston.

Send for 'How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, in filustrations, 100 testimentals. PIMPLES black-heads, red. rough, chapped and oily

and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rhennes tism, and cheek pains relieved to one minus by the Curicura Anti-Pain Phasers. To first and only instantaneous pain-killis plaster.

DR. WILLMARTH'S EXPLANATION.

WHY HE REPUSED TO TAKE A SICK MAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Irving Willmarth, the young physician of Bellevue Hospital who refused to take James Whalen, an injured man, from the Union Market station-house on Monday evening, will be subjected to a searching examination by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The sick man was taken to the hospital later in the evening by a policeman and was placed in the erysipelas ward. Dr. Willmarth sent a long statement to the offices of the board yesterday afternoon, trying to defend his cruel and inhuman conduct. He declares that he did

not think that the man was sick enough to require treatment in the hospital. He had understood his astructions to mean that he should refer patients "to Mr. Blake, at Eleventh st. and Third ave , if they wer not in need of immediate hospital treatment."

A statement from Dr. C. R. Chapman was added to the report. He upholds Dr. Willmarth so far as the diagnosis of the case is concerned, and says that the man did not suffer from erysipelas, but from

contusion of the face and eyelids. H. H. Porter, president of the Board of Charities and Correction, however, is of a different opinion. and Correction, however, is of a dimercial oparate when seen vesterday by a Tribune reporter. "There is no question," he said, "about the young man's duty, when a patient is found he is to be taken to the hospital at once. The most charitable view to take of the matter is that the doctor did not understand his duties. I have directed the Medical Board of the hospital to make a thorough investigation of the case."

BARKER HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY. Commissioner Shields yesterday gave his decision fi

the case of ex-Alderman James Barker, holding him to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. The Commissioner gave no written opinion, but said that the evidence was, in his judgment, sufficient to warran an investigation by the Grand Jury. The charge against Barker is that he unlawfully removed distilled spirits from his vinesar factory in West Seventeenth-st, to a place other than a United States bonded warehouse. The "moonshine" whiskey, fifty-four barrels of it, vas taken to a storage warehouse in Greenwich-st. Barker's appeal from his conviction on the charge of assault is still before the General Term, but will be dis-missed unless his case is ready next month.

Charles E. Rogers, who was a Methodist minister for thirteen years, but is now a total wreck through dissipation, was arraigned in , police court yesferday on the charge of abandoning his wife and their six Rogers's last charge was at Corona, L. I. There he became acquanted with a dissolute woman and his downfall was sudden and complete. He took and his downlan was removed from his family. Two years ago he was removed from his pastorate, and since that time he has been going from had to worse. Six months ago he abandoned his family. He was committed for six months in default of a bond to pay his wife \$5 a week.

SELLING A HERD OF JERSEY CATILE. At the American Institute Peter C. Kellogg & Co. yesterday sold at auction the entire herd of Jeresy cattle known as the Eastwood Herd, owned and bred by M. Erskine Miller, of Staunton, Va., who has ceased breeding cattle, as his farm is being divided into town lots. The cow Coomassie King brought \$190. This was a good animal with an excellent pedigree. Roxy King was sold for \$120 and King's Fillpail went at \$100. The rest of the thirty-six cows brought lower

OFFICERS OF THE ALDINE CLUB ELECTED The annual meeting of the Aldine Club was held vesterday afternoon, at No. 20 Lafayette Place. The

following officers were elected: Council, class of 1892, Edward W. Sheldon: class of 1893, Albert P. Houghton; class of 1895, Daniel Appleton, Charles E. Merrill, Arthur H. Scribner and Frederick A. Stokes. The newly elected members for the committee on at-initial were: Class of 1894 George P. Brett, Rob-ert Bridges, Salter S. Clark and Richard Watson Gilder. Several amendments to the constitution werk

A FINE IMPOSED ON THE PRINCIPAL.

The Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education held a meeting last evening at No. 148 Grand It was decided to fine Miss Henriette Fishe, principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 87, 850 for making false reports regarding the attendance of teachers. The charges against Mist Fishe were made by the trustees of the Eleventh Wards

MORE DETAINED IMMIGRANTS ENCAPE.

Two contract laborers who arrived here on the steamer Neuestria, from Italy, were yesterday placed

Carl H. Schultz's Effervescent Mineral Waters.

MINERAL INGREDIENTS IN 100,000 PARTS.

Pulina Rissingen Bitter-Water. ALKALINE SALINE WATERS. MURIATED WATERS. Vichy (Grande Grille) MURIATED ALKALINE WATERS, Selters
Gleichenberg (Constantinquelle)
Eins (Krauchen) LITHIA WATERS. Lithia Water Contains hierrbonate of Lithium Vichy and Lithiu Contains Blearbonate of Lithium Contains Blearbonate of Lithium Contains Blearbonate of Lithium CHALYBEATE WATERS. Pyrmont (Neubrunnen) Confains Licarbonate of Iron Schwaltoch (Stabibrunnen) Confains Bicarbonate of Iron Iron Walter. Confains Bicarbonate of Iron

PLAIN EFFERVESCENT WATERS. The complete analysis of each water is on the bottle and

Pyrophosphate of Ir n. Contains Pyrophosphate of Irun.

430 TO 440 FIRST AVENUE

11. The Gospel declares the love of God for the world,1 and His desire for the salvation of all men.s 100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

heard before, telling of remarkable cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all kinds and degrees of disease of the blood-of relief from Sick Headache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia-of That Tired Feeling overcome and health and strength restored, you would be as fully convinced of, and as enthusiastic over, the merits of Hood's

The many letters we receive from people of whom we never

Sarsaparilla as we are. But the best way to realize the benefit to

Could

be derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla is to take it yourself. It is the best Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Take Simmons Liver Regulator to improve the appetite, strengthen the system, secure healthy action to the liver, name. Fich blood, and brighter complexion.

Some people say Flint & Co.'s (14th-st.) low prices, others think it is the wear of their furniture, that has given them a great demand.